

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

HOME MARKETS WANTED.

One of the arguments used by the advocates of free trade in favor of reducing tariff votes, is that such a reduction would open up the markets of the world to this country, and would also increase the volume of trade with the United States. This country has tried to build up a foreign trade with manufactures from free raw materials, and has signally failed because of the low price of labor in Europe. But here is a bigger and a more important question than that of foreign trade, and that is "why not build up our own trade at home?" Look at the facts. There is a bigger and better market here in the United States than we do not supply than we could possibly find abroad—a market that would permit of good wages being paid under a proper protective system. Last year we exported merchandise to the value of \$68,700,000. More than half of this, we have the soil, climate, labor and capital to produce, and the market to consume. We imported—

- \$4,000,000 worth of woolen goods.
- \$1,000,000 worth of silk.
- \$2,000,000 worth of iron and steel.
- \$2,000,000 worth of cotton goods.
- \$3,000,000 worth of flax, hem, and linen.
- \$10,000,000 worth of wines and liquors.
- \$5,000,000 worth of manufactures of wool.
- \$5,000,000 worth of glass and glassware.
- \$5,000,000 worth of machinery.
- \$5,000,000 worth of fancy articles.
- \$7,000,000 worth of butters.
- \$5,000,000 worth of hats and bonnets.
- \$4,000,000 worth of leather.
- \$2,000,000 worth of gloves.
- \$3,000,000 worth of metal composition.
- \$2,000,000 worth of soda.
- \$2,000,000 worth of raw cotton.
- \$7,000,000 worth of hops.
- \$10,000,000 worth of farm products.
- \$7,000,000 worth of wool.
- \$2,000,000 worth of other American products.

\$38,000,000 worth in all. Here, in the United States is a market for \$38,000,000 worth of products that we cannot produce, every dollar's worth of which we can produce and would produce under a properly protective system. The list does not include \$17,000,000 worth of hides, \$55,000,000 worth of sugar, \$19,000,000 worth of raw silk, and many millions' worth of other products whose profitable production in sufficient quantity to supply the home market is surrounded with less or greater doubt.

Here is a chance to extend our trade at home that promises better than anything abroad, and does not involve the destruction of industry or the reduction of wages. Here is a market for more goods than England sells to the whole of Europe outside her own territory—a better and a larger market than even cheap raw materials and cheap labor could give us in any or all foreign countries.

WEIGHED AND NOT FOUND WANTING.

No man was ever in fiercer rays or less charitable light than General Harrison has been in for nearly four months. During that time thousands of experts, urged on by hatred, by self-interest and by democratic money, have mercilessly scrutinized every act and almost every thought of the man. And what did they find? They found:

1. That General Harrison favored cheap Chinese labor. The charge would not stand. It had a weak back. Colonel Brice fed it liberally and Senator Gorman gave it electric blows. But it was no use. The poor thing died many weeks ago.
2. That he sold one dollar is enough pay for a laboring man. Millions of men tried his own money—letter treatment on this lie, but Joe McDonald don't hold any of that \$2,000.
3. That he once spoke slightly of the Irish-Americans. This died a-borning and it wasn't thought worth while to hold a funeral over it.
4. That he is a figure-head for Blaine. This was killed by the Harrison address. The people didn't go to see Cleveland, because they have enjoyed him at home.
5. That he is the grandson of his grandfather. This charge sticks.

While democrats have been searching with loaded microscopes and hypodermic probes, the great mass of American voters have been gazing into the Indianapolis glass. And what have they seen? 1. They have seen a man of high Christian character in the midst of a typical American home. 2. They have seen this man grow steadily in the best, to the clouds, and in the estimation of the people. 3. They have seen him visited and honored by business men, by tradesmen, by professional men, by laboring men, by neighbors, by strangers, no other candidate was ever honored before. 4. They have seen by his bearing, by his actions, and by his speeches, that he is worthy to lead, that he is leading, and that he is his own man. 5. They have seen that the grandson of an honored grandfathers is a grand man, fitted in every way to be the head of the grandest nation on the globe.

LUCIEN B. CASWELL.

In the First District, Mr. Caswell will be elected by a large increased majority. He is an old and experienced member of the house, and in view of his long services, will make a more useful representative than any new man. Mr. Caswell is right. Mr. Caswell will be elected by an increased majority. There are not democratic votes enough in the First District to come within two or three thousand of electing his opponent, and beside that the business sense of the district is altogether in favor of Mr. Caswell.

Those who had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Caswell's speech last night can rightly judge of him as a member of congress. The speech was one of the clearest exposition of republican principles,

and one of the best arguments against the continuance of the present administration heard in this city during the present campaign. It clearly shows that he is a master of the situation when it comes to discussing national questions. But in addition to this, there is not a more industrious and pains-taking member of congress than Mr. Caswell. He counted one of the very best workers in the house. In carefully considering the important business before congress, Mr. Caswell stands abreast with the foremost members. He is equal to the greatest, and never blunders, never shrinks, never betrays his constituents, never neglects their interests, and never, under any circumstances, lowers the dignity of the office which he holds. He is a splendid congressman, strong in manhood, not lacking in his integrity, and is a worthy representative of the intelligence and important business interest of the First District.

The people have faith in him, and will re-elect him by a majority which will honor the district.

THE SAYING OF THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

"The home is the best, as it is the first school of citizenship." "Find me the party that sets the gate of election frauds open, and I will show you the one that means to drive cattle that way." "There is not a community where the republican party is in the ascendancy where they may not advocate without fear his political belief."

"There is a wise selfishness; it begins at home, and he who has the care of his own family first, of the community in which he lives next, and then of the nation of which he is a citizen, is wise in his generation." "It is for the good of the whole country that loyalty and fidelity to the flag should be honored."

"The day when men can be disfranchised or shorn of their political power for opinion's sake must have an end in this country."

"The gates of Castle Garden are inward. They do not open outward for any laborer seeking a better country than this."

"Kings bestow decorations upon those they desire to honor; but that man is highly decorated who has the regard and affection of his friends."

There is something cheering in such reports as the following, which appears in the Chicago Times, a democratic newspaper, and dated at Indianapolis, on the 1st of November:

"Any one traveling in this state with a view to gaining accurate political information directing himself as usually as may be possible, of political bias and trying earnestly to impartially give due weight to the statements and counter-claims of democrats and republicans alike, is almost forced to the conclusion that the general drift is in favor of the republican party. I came into the state with a contrary opinion, but I shall leave it with a decided opinion to the effect that Indiana will cast her electoral vote for Harrison and Morton next Tuesday."

If there was a possible hope for the democrats, no democratic paper would publish such a dispatch as that. But the leading democratic journals that have their eyes opened to the situation, have been far enough to print facts, and have therefore printed such information as proves beyond a doubt that Harrison will carry Indiana, New York, and Connecticut.

The condition of things in New York may be judged by the following telegram from a member of Cleveland's cabinet to the national democratic committee, and published in the New York Herald of last Wednesday:

"WASHINGTON TELEGRAMS IN TO DAY'S PAPERS ARE MOST DISAPPOINTING ABOUT THE SACKVILLE MATTER. DOWNS PRESIDENT KNOW THAT THE IRISH VOTE IS SLIPPING OUT OF OUR HANDS BECAUSE OF DIT-MATTO SHILLY-SHALLYING? SEE L—AT ONCE. SOMETHING OUGHT TO BE DONE TO-DAY!"

It is Cleveland did not know that the Irish vote was slipping out of the hands of the democratic party when that telegram was sent from Washington, he'll know it very early next Wednesday morning. The people are tired of this 'shilly-shallying' administration.

Ex Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, said in congress in 1884: "To the members of this house I desire to address myself, to those who are talking of robbery, of plunder, of corruption, stealing and thievery. There is not a single article bought in the south, from the wagon that draws the farmer's cotton to the markets to the pin that his wife uses, that is not 50 per cent cheaper than it was fifteen years ago. No matter how wrong the principles of protection may be, that is the fact. I grant you that it is wrong; but the fact remains the same. It has cheapened everything under God's heavens; the men, women and children use in this land—everything."

vote for Cleveland. They would rather have a democratic president backed by the nation's power, than a republican president upheld by the intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the country.

Master Workman Powderly said in an address delivered in New York, on February 10, 1888: "I am a protectionist from the top of my head to the bottom of my boots for two reasons—first, because I am a Pennsylvanian, and second because I am an American. I would never vote for anything that would tend to degrade American labor. I am opposed to any meddling with the tariff until the question has been submitted to the people." And as a rule the laboring men will vote for Harrison and protection.

One of the most significant features of the campaign is the general enthusiasm among the ladies of the republican rank. Women have always been on the right side of all questions, and their moral aid in this campaign is most encouraging to republicans. The democratic free trade policy is a threat to suppress the American home by the European peasant's hovel. The home is woman's empire, and no wonder that she is doing all in her power to repel invasion.

The nomination of Mr. Cyrus Mixer, for the assembly, takes splendidly. His popularity among the masses, and the strong hold he has on the confidence of the business men of the city, will secure election by a large majority.

THE LAST BLOWS.

The Campaign Speakers Finishing Their Work.

BLAINE IN CONNECTICUT.

He Has Something to Say About the Use of Funds in '84—An Attack on Fairchild—The latter Replies to a Speech at Buffalo.

BLAINE'S LATEST TALK. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—James G. Blaine and party arrived in this city at noon. They were met at the depot by the Young Men's Republican Club and escorted to the Green, where Mr. Blaine was introduced to an audience of 3,000 by ex-Governor Harrison as "the foremost representative of protection in America." Mr. Blaine spoke for about ten minutes, saying among other things that Connecticut was not ready to do the doctrine of protection then she must not expect the people to do it for her. Connecticut was one of the States of the Union that was probably more largely benefited by protection than any other State. Referring to the Government funds deposited in National banks he said:

"I find that there have been \$50,000,000 loaned to the National banks without interest! I say loaned to the National banks—their banks; while only \$5,000,000 have gone to pay the debt of the Nation during the past month. This is the most scandalous transaction in the history of the Nation. Do not charge corruption on the part of the Secretary, but the banks are corrupt, but I have my doubts. It was very learned and wise who said from the bench that any fool can be taught to reason, but suspicion was divine. I shall continue to suspect that in this connection a large fund has been contributed for the election of Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman. I repeat it, that out of this \$50,000,000 that have been loaned to the banks without interest a large fund has been provided to elect Mr. Cleveland."

DENNY, Conn., Nov. 3.—On arriving here, Mr. Blaine and party were escorted to the residence of Mr. Thomas Wallace, where luncheon was served. They were then driven to the trotting park, where an audience of probably 10,000 people gave Mr. Blaine an enthusiastic reception. Mr. Blaine said in substance:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS, if you allow the protective law to be broken down and destroyed when you think it will be put back again, do you think you can have a free-trade party for fun and have some one else maintain the protective principle for you? If you will put Mr. Harrison in the Presidential chair I will guarantee that the protective tariff will not be disturbed. The question pressed upon us is: Are you willing to trust the President of the United States with the power to remove the tariff from Congress? Are you willing to trust him with the tariff? The whole question, my friends, is a question of wages. Will you agree to waive the vote of the men who earn wages can decide the election? The Western Democrats say that New England has policies on every hill. I have lived in New England many years, and never saw but a few of them. The vast number of the people are the comfortably well-off. It is in their hands that the vote of the Nation is made and unmade the laws of the country."

Cleveland did not have the Senate in his hands and has not been able to secure the protective tariff. The Democrats say: "Did not Republicans predict all sorts of disaster if the democrats got in, and that you see that we have as good times now as before?" As if Cleveland had anything to do with that. Why we are having good times is because the Democrats have been granted by the Republican Senate. (Cheers.) The President and the members of the House from the South have stood for free trade and the struggle now is whether to reinforce the Senate with a Republican President or give way and let the Democrats have full sway. Will you reinforce the Senate for protection, or the House for free trade? If Connecticut shall give her electoral vote to Harrison and Morton you can rest secure in the belief that the business of the country will go on as it has for a quarter of a century in peace and prosperity. But if you elect Cleveland you will give free trade then you will have abundant leisure to your competition with the ill-paid labor of Europe to calculate just how much they have made out of it."

New York, Nov. 3.—The World's New York, special says that in the course of his speech, Tuesday, Mr. Blaine said: "The people of this city, an old friend of mine, express the fear that the Republicans will gain the election by buying it. The Republicans are not going to buy the election at all, but are doing all they can to prevent the election being bought. Mr. Wells goes on to give a convincing case for the free trade policy, and he is pleased to call on iron manufacturers. He asks him, 'How much are you going to give for the election? If it is not an important question?' 'Well, the same as I gave in 1881.' 'How much was that?' 'One hundred thousand dollars, he said. 'Now I will propose to subscribe \$250,000 on condition that he will produce the name of the man that subscribed and paid \$100,000. I will repeat that, for I know nothing about any other Presidential election, I am supposed to know something about the one in 1881, and there was no iron manufacturer, nor any other manufacturer that gave \$100,000. I wish we could have found a few such. We might offset the whole thing, but as a matter of fact there were no such men, nor was there an iron manufacturer who gave \$75,000; there was no manufacturer who gave \$50,000; nor \$40,000, nor \$30,000, nor \$25,000, and I defy Mr. Wells to produce him. There might have been one that gave \$25,000, but I am not sure. I am positively sure no one gave \$50,000."

Newtown, Conn., Nov. 3.—David A. Wells, whom Mr. Blaine in his speech here Friday publicly challenged to name the Republican who gave him the \$100,000 during the campaign of 1884, said Friday that he would stand by the statement he made, but could not betray the confidence reposed in him and name the person. Mr. Blaine knows to whom he referred. If he did not, it would only be necessary for him

to inquire of his old friends, Steve Ekins or Tom Hays, and Blaine's object in challenging him was more bluff. Did any one suppose for a minute that Jay Gould, Andrew Carnegie and such men did not give as large an amount to the Republican party as \$100,000?

CLEVELAND MAKES A DENIAL. BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—At a large Democratic mass-meeting in Music Hall Friday night a telegram was read from President Cleveland denying the statement published by E. C. Robbins that he once heard Mr. Cleveland say he would never run on a ticket with an Irishman and would never vote for an Irishman. The telegram is addressed to Mr. Wilson Bissell. It is as follows:

"I am much surprised that at this late day any person in Buffalo should make the accusation you quote, or that any newspaper published there should give currency to such a tale, which was promptly denied when first started some years ago, and the utter absurdity of which was proven by the support of my Irish friends in the canvass then pending. I am positively denying the allegations contained in the affidavit, because these charges are circulated at my home and home, and for the first time expressing my amazement that such reckless mendacity should be added to the list of the charges against me. I am, however, far from expressing my amazement that such reckless mendacity should be added to the list of the charges against me. I am, however, far from expressing my amazement that such reckless mendacity should be added to the list of the charges against me."

Mr. McCarty, ex-president of the Land League, who presided, commenting on the President's telegram, called attention to the fact that Mr. Cleveland did run on the ticket with two Irishmen, Timothy Mahoney, candidate for governor, and John Mahoney, candidate for sheriff, both Irish Catholics—in the same year that the remark was imputed to him by Robbins. Secretary Fairchild was the principal speaker. A synopsis of the speech is as follows:

He stated that much had been said about the deposits with National banks. Mr. Blaine said that he had been asked to sign a petition to have the National banking system started a law was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit collections of federal revenue in such banks and such amounts as he should designate. A year ago the speaker took from the Treasury \$10,000,000 and deposited it in the National banks. He said that the number of depositors was increased, and the amount which a single bank might have on deposit, so that the aggregate of deposits was about \$27,000,000 between October 1 and the middle of December. The charge that he was guilty of favoritism toward the banks was ridiculous. The banks were left to take the deposits because little profit would be made from them. Each bank received its deposits exactly in the order of the applications received. The result was the thing over of the financial crisis. The Republicans ask why the banks were not made to pay for the deposits they received. A year ago, after all bonds subject to call had been paid, and all banks at the time were in a state of panic, the surplus in the banks of the country had got very low, and banks and business were almost paralyzed. When the National banking system was started a law was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit collections of federal revenue in such banks and such amounts as he should designate. A year ago the speaker took from the Treasury \$10,000,000 and deposited it in the National banks. He said that the number of depositors was increased, and the amount which a single bank might have on deposit, so that the aggregate of deposits was about \$27,000,000 between October 1 and the middle of December. The charge that he was guilty of favoritism toward the banks was ridiculous. The banks were left to take the deposits because little profit would be made from them. 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**NOTICE TO CREDITORS—STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, for said County—in probate.**

Notice is hereby given that the next term of the county court to be held in and for said county at the court house, in the city of Janesville, in said county, will be on Tuesday of May, A. D. 1884, being the 7th, A. D. 1884 at 10 o'clock a. m., the following claims will be heard and considered and adjusted:

1. All claims against Jane Nisbet, late of the city of Janesville, in said county deceased.

2. All such claims must be presented for allowance to said court, at the Court House, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on or before the 15th day of April, A. D. 1884, or be barred.—Date October 10th 1883

By the Court,  
J. W. WALKER, Judge.

oct1884w

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**STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT.**

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.** In probate.

Notice is hereby given that at a special term of the county court, to be held in and for said county, on the next court day, the city of Janesville, in said county, on the third Tuesday of Nov. A. D. 1888, being November 23rd, 1888, there will be heard and considered:

The petition of Thomas O'Neil for the administration of the estate of Martin J. O'Neil, late of the estate of Winifred O'Neil, late of the city of Janesville, in said county, deceased.—Dated October 24, 1888.

By the court                      J. W. Walcott,  
County Judge.

Oct 23d 88


**CITY OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT.**

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.** In probate.

Adolph Brinkmann and Armin Brinkmann defendants.

The State of Wisconsin to the said defendants.

You are hereby summoned to appear with your answer for the service of the summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, on or before the first day of March next.



demand of the complaint, of which a copy  
 herewith served upon you. Said complaint  
 filed in the office of the clerk of said court.  
 Dated Sept 15, 1888. Plaintiff's Attorney,  
 P. O. Address, Jaucesville, Ruck County, Wis-  
 consinnew7w

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## TAX NOTICE.

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